PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

NEW JERSEY

HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

VOL. IV.

1849—1850.

NEWARK, N. J.:

1850.

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PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

NEW JERSEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Vol. IV. 1849. No. 1.

NEWARK, *May 17th*, 1849.

IN ACCORDANCE with the By-Laws, the Society met at 12 o'clock in their room in the Library Building. The President, Hon. JOSEPH C. HORNBLOWER, on taking the Chair, congratulated the members on their being permitted at last to assemble in their own commodious and well arranged apartment. The Society now not only had a name, but so far as its library and cabinets were concerned, a locality also; and he doubted not that the time would come when even more enlarged accommodations would be required.

He also took occasion to present in the name of Madame Van Polanen, Van Doornick, of Bridgeport, Conn., "Notices of the Life and Character of Roger Gerard Van Polanen," at one time Minister to the United States: accompanying the presentation with some remarks relative to the family of the donor, who was reared on the banks of the Passaic, at Belleville.

After the minutes of the last meeting were read and approved, the Corresponding Secretary reported upon the correspondence of the Society and laid upon the table letters from Rev. Dr. SPRAGUE, of Albany, Dr. A. L. ELWYN and WM. B. REED, Esq. of Philadelphia in acknowledgment of their election as honorary members; from EDWARD ARMSTRONG, Esq., of Philadelphia, in relation to an intended publication of a Family Genealogical History; from Mr. S. V. SMITH, Librarian of the Penn. Hist. Soc., with a fac-simile of a very ancient map of a part of New Jersey drawn by him for the Society; from

Col. Robert G. Johnson, Mr. S. Alofsen and Mr. F. H. Wolcott, with donations; from the Antiquarian Society, Worcester, Mass.; the Historical Societies of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania and Georgia, and the American Philosophical Society, acknowledging the receipt of the Society's publications, &c.; from Rev. G. W. Bethune, D. D., stating that the death of a near relative would prevent his being present with the Society, as was expected; and from various individuals in the State in reference to the Society's affairs.

The Map transmitted by Mr. Smith is entitled *"A Mapp of Rariton River, Milstone River, South River, Raway River, Boundbrook, Greenbrook and Cedarbrook, with the plantations thereupon: also those of Chinquarora, Wickatonk, the heads of Hop River, Swiming River, and Manasquam River, likewise appends some on Hackingsack River."* The Secretary pronounced it a valuable relic, the surveys upon which it was based having been made about 1685 by John Reid, who was sent over by the Scotch Proprietors in 1683. He had been gardener to the Lord Advocate of Scotland, and a letter from him to a friend in Edinburgh is given in "Scot's Model." He acted for several years as Deputy to the Surveyor General.

The Librarian announced the donations received since the last meeting, and reported that since the organization of the Society in 1845, nearly six hundred volumes had been presented to it, and more than nine hundred and fifty manuscripts, originals and copies. The number of volumes now in the Library was about one thousand, and the pamphlets, which had been classified and arranged for binding, would add more than fifty to that number. Preparations for a full catalogue had been completed.

The Treasurer presented a report of his receipts and expenditures, showing a balance in the Treasury of $214.75.

Mr. Whitehead, from the Special Committee appointed to urge upon the Legislature the propriety of adopting immediate measures to procure from England copies of the missing Minutes of the Provincial Council and Assembly and an Analytical Index to the Colonial Documents, known to exist there:—reported that they memorialized the Legislature, in conformity with the directions of the Society, and through the courtesy of the committees of the two Houses, were permitted to appear in person before them, and a large number of the

members, and urge the wishes of the Society. But no action was taken upon the subject, nor any reports made by the Committees.

Mr. W. stated that after the failure of the application to the Legislature, a letter had been received from Mr. Henry Stevens in London, in relation to the New Jersey Papers deposited in the State Paper Department and Public Libraries there, of such a tenor as to induce him, with the consent and approbation of some of the members, to revive the project of procuring the desired information respecting the papers by means of private subscription. He had, therefore, as Corresponding Secretary, issued a card soliciting donations, which met with such a response as placed beyond doubt the success of the measure. One remittance had already been made, and the work had by this time commenced. The amount yet wanted to complete the fund was about $200. He read a letter to Mr. Stevens on the subject, and submitted the following preamble and resolution, which were adopted:

Whereas, Donations have been made to the Treasury by various individuals towards the creation of a fund to be expended in obtaining information respecting the Colonial Documents and other original papers connected with the history of New Jersey which exist in England—

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to take charge of said fund and expend the same for the designated purpose, in such manner as they may deem advisable for the interests of the Society.

The Hon. James G. King, Messrs. Whitehead and Duryee were appointed the Committee.

Farther subscriptions, to the amount of one hundred dollars, were received during the meeting.

Judge Duer, from the Committee on Publications, reported that another number of the Periodical had been issued and distributed. The arrears for the publication being large, the Committee hoped the members would see the propriety of promptly forwarding to the agent the amount of their subscriptions, inasmuch as it is only from the receipts for the publication that its expenses are borne.

The third volume of the Collections, (the Provincial Bench and Bar by Mr. Field) had met with general favor and was considered highly creditable to the Society.

Mr. Wm. B. Kinney, from the Committee on Purchases, reported an addition to the Library by purchase of nearly a hundred volumes, all of them valuable, and most of them rare.

They again asked the members to communicate to them any information respecting collections of papers—MSS. or newspapers—as well as single works illustrative of the history of the country, that could be purchased; particularly complete sets of the New Jersey Journal, Collins's State Gazette, and the Newark Sentinel.

The Committee would also be glad to secure any odd volumes of the Journals of the Council or Senate, and Assembly—and volumes of the pamphlet laws.

The Committee on Nominations reported sundry candidates for membership, who were all duly elected; and other nominations were received.

Mr. KINNEY then read from a letter written in 1832, by Hon. SILAS CONDIT, an interesting account of some of the ancestors of Gen. Washington, which Mr. C. had met with in the local history of the County of Wilts in England.

The CORRESPONDING SECRETARY drew the attention of the Society to some articles which had appeared in the Trenton State Gazette impeaching the correctness of the Society's records. He had briefly replied to the charges in a card published in the Newark Daily Advertiser, and now requested the members present, disposed to examine into the matter, to inspect the journals for themselves.

In an article since communicated to the Advertiser by the Editor of the Gazette, he and his former colleague (Mr. Bradley,) had been accused of refusing, as members of a Committee raised for the purpose, "to make any alteration of or addition to the Journal, although Mr. McLean (the other member of the Committee) demanded it as an act of simple justice and historical truth" while in fact both Mr. Bradley and himself,—(as a report, which he read, drawn up at the time, but which Mr. McLean had requested them not to present to the Society, would show*) although differing from that gentlemen as to

* The following extract from the Report will shew what course would have been recommended by the majority of the Committee:

"It is well known that for many years the formation of a Historical Society had been urged in newspapers published in different parts of the State, and at different periods had engaged the attention of gentlemen feeling a warm interest in the subject: but, rather than burden the records with farther details than are already there, the undersigned would respectfully suggest the greater propriety of leaving it to some disinterested enquirer, *at some future time*, to compile an independent historical sketch of the Society, comprising all further information that might be interesting. *Then* due credit can be given to *all* who have thus far been, or who may hereafter be, most active in advancing the interests of the institution. The present members of the Society hardly require to

the necessity of any additions, were willing to submit his views along with their own to the Society, to be acted on as the body might think most advisable; but, although a majority of the Committee, out of courtesy to the Chairman, they waived their right, and consented to *his* making a report, which the records show that he did, to the effect that the Committee did not recommend any alteration of the minutes, but suggested a reference of the subject to the Committee on Publications. It was for the Society,—not for the Secretaries,—to determine what extraneous matter should go upon its Journals. He made this statement to exonerate himself and those associated with him, from charges which might without examination, prejudice the minds of some gentlemen against the Society.

The time and place for the next meeting coming up for the determination of the Society, Perth Amboy, Jersey City, Morristown, and Freehold were named by different members, and on putting the question, it was

Resolved, That the next meeting of the Society be held at Freehold, in the county of Monmouth, on Thursday, 13th September next.

Mr. W. A. WHITEHEAD then read a Biographical Notice of THOS. BOONE, Governor of New Jersey in 1760–'61, from a MS. History of Perth Amboy, which he has in preparation.

Dr. S. H. PENNINGTON referred the members to "Wansey's Excursion through the United States," for some interesting details respecting the condition of Newark in 1794; portions of which he read.

As connected with the bridge and road noticed by Wansey, the Corresponding Secretary exhibited a fac-simile of a map, engraved for the "New York Magazine" in 1791, showing the different routes

be informed who have fostered its interests thus far, and those who come after us will be enabled to discriminate, better than ourselves probably, the value of individual exertions.

Not feeling themselves at liberty to adopt the views of the Reverend Chairman of the Committee, as expressed in a draft of a report prepared by him and submitted for their consideration, the undersigned would merely present these observations with the closing remark, that they freely leave to the Society the adoption of their views, or of those of the Chairman of the Committee, with no desire to influence its decision unfavorably to the latter, should it be thought advisable to extend the record at the present time beyond what is already entered."

W. A. WHITEHEAD, } Majority of the
JOS. P. BRADLEY, } Committee."

"Burlington, May 7, 1846."

from Newark to Paulus Hook, surveyed under the direction of the Commissioners for erecting bridges over the Hackensack and Passaic Rivers;—and read an extract from Rochefoucault's travels, in which he states that the causeway between the bridges was so narrow, that vehicles could not pass each other, and that persons on horseback even were incommoded.

This statement was pronounced by the PRESIDENT to be incorrect. The road was never so narrow as the traveller represented, for his recollection of its condition was perfect; back to the time when the denseness of the Cedar forest through which it passed (now an open plain) was so great, that the eye could not penetrate but a short distance on either side of the road.

JUDGE DUER said that his recollections of the road confirmed the statements of the President.

The Society then adjourned to meet at *Freehold*, on Thursday, September 13th.

SELECTIONS FROM THE CORRESPONDENCE AND PAPERS

Laid before the Society May 17th, 1849,

FROM COLONEL ROBERT G. JOHNSON.

SALEM, *May* 12, 1849.

MY DEAR SIR,

I present to the Historical Society of New Jersey a Return of Regiments as kept by Franklin Davenport, acting as Brigade Major, P. T., while our troops lay at Haddonsfield and Morristown, in December, 1776, then under the immediate command of General Mifflin.

This little memento of that important period of our history was handed to me by Doctor Fithian, of Woodbury, who was the family physician of General Davenport.

From my own papers, I send you the printed circulation of the Division and Brigade Orders as they were issued on the disbanding of the troops, by Governor Howell and General Bloomfield, at Trenton, dated 22nd December, 1794,—on their return from what was then

called the "Whiskey Insurrection:" attached to those orders are the names of the Officers, but in all probability very few of that number are now among the living.

I also present a few Bills of Continental Money as being worthy of preservation, to show to posterity, (if nothing else,) the difference between the engraving, the paper and the value, of that kind of circulating medium, and our present bank notes. I have also to present a Table setting forth the proceedings of our Courts in Civil and Criminal matters from the month of May, 1840, to this time May 1849—exhibiting the business usually done in the Courts of our County. Not having leisure nor health sufficient to attend to the examination altogether myself, I employed an attorney to assist me, and I think the table may be relied on as pretty accurate. I was highly gratified to read the diary of my old friend William Gould.* Knipp, Gould, Chetwood, and myself made up *the mess*—we lived happily together. I know not the day when the Society meets in your town. Be so kind as to drop me a line, telling me the day appointed for your meeting, and *deo volente*, I will be with you. If my health should not permit me to leave home, the papers herein mentioned I will forward to you by some safe conveyance.

Very respectfully yours,

ROBERT G. JOHNSON.

WM. A. WHITEHEAD, ESQ.,
Cor. Sec., to H. S., N. J.

FROM MR. S. ALOFSEN.

JERSEY CITY, *May* 15, 1849.

DEAR SIR,

I herewith send you four pieces of copper coin, of the currency of the United Provinces of the Netherlands, and current also in the Colony of New Netherlands.

This currency was superseded by the decimal coin of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, in 1821, and on account of the remoteness of the date (17th century) of the enclosed, which I now offer for the acceptof the Society, they have become exceedingly rare and are only to be met with in the collections of antiquaries. These were recently

* Journal during the Expedition into Pennsylvania in 1794, published in the Third Volume of the Society's Proceedings.

purchased at Amsterdam, at the sale of the celebrated collection of coins and medals of the late Mr. H. Westhoff, Jr., which brought the sum of 27,000 guilders, ($10,800.)

Aº 1617.—Duit.—Copper coin of the City of Deventer.
Aº 1663.— do. — " " "
Aº 1694.— do. — " " "
No date.— do. — " " "DA-ETR-TRIA.—

A duit is 1-8th of a stuiver or 1-160th part of a guilder. Four duiters (plural of duit) are equal to one American cent.

Each province of the United Netherlands had a separate emission of coin, current, however, throughout the country.

I am, with great respect,
Your obedient servant,
S. ALOFSEN.

Wm. A. Whitehead, Esq.,
Cor. Sec., of N. J. H. S., Newark.

TO HENRY STEVENS, ESQ., LONDON.

New Jersey Historical Society,
Newark, *May 10th*, 1849.

Dear Sir,

As you have entered upon the task of procuring an Analytical Index to the documents and other historical materials relating to New Jersey, which exist in the State Paper Office and Public Libraries in England, it may facilitate your operations to state, briefly, what information we already have respecting our papers in the former depository, and what portions of our history more particularly require elucidation.

Although you may be acquainted with their extent, it may provo useful for me to say, here, that by a letter from Mr. Brodhead, addressed to Mr. King, in September, 1847, we learn there are in the "State Paper Office" series of papers, seventeen volumes entitled "New Jersey" containing documents from 1728 to 1782—a hiatus occurring between 1752 and 1762. Other sets of volumes consequently have to be examined, such as the series entitled "Plantation General" containing documents from 1760 to 1784:—another similarly entitled, containing documents from 1766 to 1781:—one entitled "Governors in America," covering the years 1743 to 1763, and another entitled "America," containing documents from 1620 to

1762. Each of these sets consist of several volumes, and it is quite probable something will be found in all of them relating to New Jersey.

We learn also, that in the "Board of Trade" there are thirty-eight volumes containing "New Jersey" papers—*eleven* of them containing the original documents received from the Provincial Authorities and others, from 1702 to 1775—*six* containing the despatches from the Board to those Officers—and the remaining *twenty-one* consisting of the Minutes of the Council and Assembly from 1703 to 1774, and of the Laws, acts, and votes of the Province, during that period. And besides these there are ninety-nine volumes containing papers of dates from 1638 to 1782, under the titles "Plantations General" and "Proprieties," which should be examined for any references to New Jersey they may contain. Regarding the procurement of the Minutes of the Council and Assembly (for it may not be known to you that the State has no records of the Proceedings of the Council, and that the Minutes of the Assembly are imperfect) as a work which the State Legislature should, and probably will, undertake, it is not expected that any of the Funds raised by the Society will be devoted to the examination of the volumes containing these minutes more than may be sufficient to ascertain their completeness. The same remark will apply to the copies of the laws, of which an abstract must eventually be obtained by the State to supply the deficiencies in the Archives, particularly in reference to the private acts, of the effect of which, we have, in most instances, no knowledge other than may be derived from their titles.

The History of New Jersey while under English rule is very clearly divided into two eras—one, extending from the grant of the country to the Duke of York, in 1664, to the surrender of the government to Queen Anne, in 1701, or the *Proprietary Era:* and the other, extending from 1701 to the Revolution, or the *Provincial Era.*

Of the first, or Proprietary Era, we have some papers among the New York Documents procured by Mr. Brodhead, and as it is presumed that such as he copied can readily be identified in the State Paper Office, the time and expenditure required to note them may be saved. All others referring to that period are of great importance from the paucity of such historic memorials on this side of the Atlantic.

With the exception of one or two letters by Philip Carteret, those of Lawrie in "Scot's Model" and one of Governor Hamilton's in my possession, I am not aware that any despatches from the Pro-

prietary Governors to their Constitutents in Great Britain are known to us; and very few either of the letters or orders sent to the Governors have been preserved or are now to be found.

It is not probable that these much coveted documents exist in the State Paper Office, as we have no warrant for believing that on the transfer of the government to the Crown any papers were surrendered by the proprietaries; but it is hoped that many interesting documents of a more general character may be met with, in the shape of reports relating to the soil and waters, and in the correspondence which must have preceded and been connected with the negotiations for the surrender.

Although the Board of Proprietors of East Jersey endeavored to recover sone of their missing papers, yet, from want of promptness, their exertions were not attended with success. The following item may however, even at this late period, lead to some discoveries. A Mrs. Margaret Bowles, under date of February 1st, 1738–9, informed the Board that she had "in her custody the Register Book and Book of Orders for the Governors and Proprietors, but thinks it not advisable to part with them—being other Peoples concerns." But no attention seems to have been paid to the subject nntil 1767, when a committee was appointed to apply, through the Agent of the Province, to Mr. Humphrey Bowles, or any other person, for the books, but they were never obtained.

How the books got into the possession of the Bowles family is not stated; but they may have been connected with Wm. Dockwra, the Proprietaries Register. Some of his or their descendants might yet be found possessing documents of interest to the State. All,—no matter of what character, connected with this period, will it is hoped be diligently sought and receive your particular attention."

Of the second, or Provincial Era, we have some items of intelligence among the New York Papers, but they are comparatively of minor import.

With the exception of two or three intercepted despatches of Governor Franklin's, and a portion of the correspondence of Governor Morris (the dates of which are specified in the accompanying sheet in order to save you the trouble of noting the despatches themselves when met with,) we have no knowledge of the extent or character of the communications which passed between the Governors of the Province and the Departments in England, so that there is scarcely a paper of any consequence (with the exceptions stated)

connected with this period that we should not like to know the contents of.

So far as I can learn, we are almost entirely barren of statistical information respecting the commerce, population, and productions of the Province; so that documents throwing any light upon these topics will deserve your particular attention. And many of the messages of the Governors, communicated by them to the Ministry, not having been entered upon the minutes of the Council and Assembly, it is desirable that they should be noted with some particularity as but few of them were ever published. There must have been, at different times, in the possession of the descendants of those who acted as agents for the Province or the Board of Proprietors, a large quantity of valuable papers. Ferdinand John Paris, particularly, who was a very active and efficient agent of the Proprietors for many years, prior to and during Governor Belcher's administration, must have left papers of great interest. Richard Partridge, Joseph Sherwood, Henry Wilmot and one or two others whose names I do not now recollect, acted as the agents of the Province at different periods, and could their descendants be reached, valuable discoveries might be made.

Whether this is practicable, you alone, on the spot, can determine. I merely draw your attention to the subject, confident that if any thing can be done in the premises, your exertions will not be wanting.

At the instance of the Society I wrote two or three letters to our Consul at Paris, about two years ago, requesting his co-operation in discovering the place of deposit of the papers of Governor Franklin, which are represented to have been taken by his son to Paris, and to have been there as late as 1818, in the possession of his widow. From some unexplained cause I have never received any answer, and if through any correspondent of yours in Paris, the enquiry could be made, an important service would be rendered the society. From the Governor's long administration of the affairs of New Jersey, it is thought many papers of importance would be found among those taken by him from the State, should they yet be in existence.

It has been a matter of deep regret that we have no portraits of the early Proprietors and Fathers of New Jersey, and it would be exceedingly gratifying if you in the progress of your researches could discover likenesses, engraved or otherwise, of Sir George Carteret, Sir John Berkley, or any other of the early Governors or settlers of the province.

I would respectfully ask you to communicate to us from time to

time the progress making in the work entrusted to you, and any farther information you may desire will be furnished with pleasure by

Dear Sir,

Yours very truly,

W. A. WHITEHEAD,

Corresponding Secretary.

HENRY STEVENS, Esq., &c., &c., LONDON.

P. S. I would add that the information the Society wishes the List or Index to embody, will consist of the Place of Deposit—Date —Character—Summary of Contents, and Estimated length, in folios, of each Document examined.

EXTRACT from "The Beauties of Wiltshire, by J. Britton, Esq.,"—communicated by Mr. Wm. B. Kinney, in a letter from HON. SILAS CONDIT, written in 1832.

"The Manor of Garsden, (about two miles east of Malmesbury,) at an early period belonged to the Abbey of Malmesbury—after the suppression of Monasteries, it was granted by the King, on a peculiar account, to one of his domestics named Moody. This Moody was footman to Henry 8th, who falling from his horse as he was hawking on Hounslow Heath, fell with his head in the *mudde*; with which being *fatt* and heavy he had been suffocated to death had he not been timely relieved by his footman Moody; for which service, after the dissolution of the Abbies, he gave him the Manor of Garsden. About the middle of the seventeenth century Garsden became the property of Laurence Washington, Knight, who resided in the Manor House, and who is said to have been an ancestor of the first President of the United States of America. Sir Laurence was succeeded by his son of the same name, who married Eleanor, daughter of Sir William Guise, of Elmore, in Gloucestershire, by whom he had a daughter—Elizabeth, who conveyed the estate of Garsden to her husband, Robert, Lord Ferrers of Chartley. The present Lord of the Manor is Paul Methuen, Esq., of Corsham. There is a large park of about 250 acres surrounded by a wall, and said to have been imparked and walled by Richard Moody already named.

"The church, seated on a gentle eminence in the centre of the village, was probably built when Garsden belonged to the neighboring Monastery. On a monument inside is the following inscription:

"To the memory of Sir Laurence Washington, Knight, lately Chief Register of the Chancery; of known piety, of charity exemplary, a loving husband, a tender father, a bountiful master, a constant reliever of the poor, and to those of this parish a perpetual benefactor: whom it pleased God to take unto his peace from the fury of the ensuing wars: Oxon. May 4, here interred the 24, An. Dom., 1643, ætat. suæ 64.—Where also lieth Dame Ann, his wife, who deceased June 13, and was buried the 16, An. Dom. 1645.—

Hic patrias, cineres curavit filius urna,
Condere, qui tumulo nunc jacet ille pius.*

"The church plate belonging to this parish consists of a silver (gallon) flagon, two silver (quart) chalices, and a silver salver. Upon each is engraved, "This was given to Garsden Church by the Lady Pargiter; she was formerly the wife of Sir Laurence Washington, who both lie buried here." The fate of this donation has been rather remarkable, and may therefore be noticed. The plate, for many years had been kept in a box deposited in a lumber closet in the old mansion. There was an idle tale told in the village, *that a ghost had been formerly laid in the box.* This story was perhaps as useful as a double lock; since a superstitious dread of disturbing the ghost effectually deterred many from indulging their curiosity by ascertaining the contents of the box. Having understood from an old man, that many years back it was reported that there was some communion plate at the *great house*, the Clergyman took an opportunity to make enquiry about it. To the surprise of the people of the house, on opening the lid of the box, (for the first time, perhaps, for upwards of a century,) instead of seeing a ghost jump out, this valuable service of tarnished plate presented itself; and it was immediately taken to the vicarage house."

* Laurence Washington, Esq., is mentioned by Inigo Jones, in his Treatise on Stonehenge, published in 1655, as being at that time proprietor of the site of that ancient monument.

☞ Corrections.—In the last number of this Periodical, on page 167, the word "imbued" in the letter of Dr. Mulford was inadvertently allowed to stand, as printed, *imbibed* to the complete destruction of the sense of the sentence.

On the first page of the first volume, "January" is twice printed where February should be.

DONATIONS

ANNOUNCED MAY 17TH, 1849.

From Hon. Dudley S. Gregory—Occultations visible in the United States during the year 1849, computed under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution, by John Downs.

Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting Report of Superintendent of Coast Survey, relating to local differences of longitude, &c.

Message of President of U. S., to both houses of Congress, 2d Session, 31st Congress.

From the New England Historic and Genealogical Society—The January and April Nos. of the New England Historical and Genealogical Register, and Antiquarian Journal.

From the New York Historical Society—Collections of N. Y. Historical Society, 2d Series, Vol. 2, Pt. 1st.

Proceedings of N. Y. Historical Society for the Year 1848.

From the Georgia Historical Society—Memoir of the Megatherium and other extinct gigantic quadrupeds of the Coast of Georgia.

A History of Georgia, from it first discovery by Europeans, to the present Constitution in 1798, by Rev. Wm. Bacon Stephens, M. D. Vol. 1.

From Sidney V. Smith, Esq., of Philadelphia—A Fac Simile of a Mapp of Rariton River, Milstone River, South River, Raway River, Bound Brook, Green Brook, and Cedar Brook, with the plantations thereupon. Also, those on Chinkquarora, Wickatonk, the heads of Hop River and Manasquan River; likewise appends some on Hackingsack River, &c., by John Read, in about 1685.

From the Pennsylvania Historical Society—Catalogue of Library of Pennsylvania Historical Society.

From Mr. Joel Munsell, of Albany—Ninety-one Pamphlets, on various subjects, Biographical, Historical, Genealogical, Religious, Medical, Literary, and Miscellaneous.

The American Literary Magazine, 1st and 2d Vols.

American Journal of Agriculture, 1 Vol.

Sermons by the late James Richards, D. D., with an Essay on his Character by Rev. Dr. Sprague.

Annual Report of Secrerary of State (N. York,) on the Criminal Statistics of N. York.

Annual Report of Inspectors of State Prisons (N. York.)

Report of Births, Marriages and Deaths, for 1847 (N. York.)

Sixth Anual Report of the Managers of the State Lunatic Asylum, 1849, (N. York.)

Report on the Frauds, Peculations, &c., by which the Canal Bank was ruined, (N. York.)

Translations of the Medical Society of the State of New York, Vol. 8th, Parts 1, 2, 3.

From the Author—Dictionary of Americanisms. A Glossary of the words and phrases usually regarded as peculiar to the United States by John Russel Bartlett.

From John Littell of New Providence—Wilson's Edition of the Acts of Council and General Assembly of New Jersey, published 1784. Allison's Edition of the Acts of the General Assembly of the Province of New Jersey, published 1776.

A Map of the Valley of the Passaic.

From the United States Bureau of Indian Affairs—A Bibliographical Catalogue of Books, Translation of the Scriptures, and other Publications in the Indian Tongues of the U. States.

From the Smithsonian Institution—Occultations visible in the United States during the year 1849, computed under its direction by John Downs.

From Samuel H. Pennington, M. D., Newark—A History of Standing Armies in England, by John Trenchard, Esq., with an incomparable Preface on Government. London, 1739.

Opinions delivered by Earl of Essex, Lord Burleigh, Sir Walter Raleigh and others, on the alarum of an Invasion from Spain, in 1596.

Report of the State Superintendent of Public Schools in New Jersey, for 1848.

From Professor O. W. Morris, Deaf and Dumb Asylum, N. Y.—Thirteenth Annual Report, &c., of the N. York Institute for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb.

From the Author—New York as it was during the latter part of the last Century, by Wm. Alexander Duer, L. L. D.

From Mr. F. H. Wolcott, of New York—Memoirs of the Administrations of Washington and John Adams, edited from the Papers of Oliver Wolcott, Secretary of the Treasury, by George Gibbs, 2 Vols. 8vo.

From Mr. Wm. H. Mott, Newark—Laws and Ordinances, ordained and established by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New York, published 1786.

From Mr. Wm. A. Whitehead, Newark—Twenty-four Pamphlets on various subjects—embracing Reports of various Incorporations in N. J., and Public Works in other States.

Also, a Newspaper containing Lecture of G. H. McWhorter, Esq. on the Period of the Declaration of Independence.

From Mr. Lucias D. Baldwin, Newark—The Historie of the Civill Warres in France, by H. C. Davilla, 2 Vols. folio.

From Mr. Joseph N. Tuttle, Newark—Dr. MacWhorter's Century Sermon, preached in Newark, 1801.

The First Jubilee of American Independence; and Tribute of Gratitude to Adams and Jefferson.

Bill of Mortality; being a Register of all the Deaths which have occurred in the Presbyterian and Baptist Congregations of Morristown, N. J., for thirty-eight years past, containing (with few exceptions) the causes of every disease:—Published in Morristown 1806.

Bond of Adam Rap to John Vreeland of Bergen Co., with the Revenue Stamp thereon, 1802.

From George Vail, Morris Co.—Porcupine's Gazette, published daily by William Cobbett. From September 29, 1797, to May 14, 1798.

From Rev. Dr. Cogswell, of New Brunswick—History of the United States by Marcius Willson, N. Y., 1846.

Biographical Sketches of the Founder and Principal Alumni of the Log College, by Rev. Dr. A. Alexander, Princeton, 1845.

A Treatise on Capital Punishments by Rev. Dr. Cogswell, Hartford, 1843.

Hebrew Theocracy by Dr. Cogswell, New Brunswick, 1848.

Everett's Eulogy on Lafayette.

J. Q. Adams's Oration on life and character of Lafayette.

Channing's Letters to Henry Clay on the Annexation of Texas.

Mr. Webster's Address at Bunker Hill.

From Mr. David A. Hayes, Newark—Three bound Volumes of the National Intelligencer, from April 5, 1827, to June 20, 1829.

The New England Enquirer, from Nov. 22, 1827, to Nov. 13, 1829.

Also, Five Coins.

From Rev. O. M. Johnson, Orange Co., N. Y.—Outline History of Orange County, New York, by Samuel W. Eager, Newburgh, 1846-7.

From Mr. Abner Campbell, of Newark—A framed engraved Portrait of Elias Boudinot, L. L. D., by A. B. Durand.

From Wm. M. Babbit, Esq., of Orange—The Universal Almanac for the year 1756, by R. More, Philadelphia.

From Mr. S. Alofsen—Four Dutch Coins, of dates prior to the 18th Century.

From Madame Van Polanen Van Doorninck, of Bridgeport, Conn.

Notices of the life and character of Roger Gerald Van Polanen: Published 1847.

Works of Rev. Dr. Channing, 6 Vols.

From Mrs. Julia M. Smith—A Map of the Town of Newark: Published 1806.

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MAY 17TH, 1849.

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David F. Randolph, *New Brunswick.*
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MEMOIR

OF

LEWIS MORRIS,

GOVERNOR OF NEW JERSEY,

FROM 1738 TO 1746.

READ BEFORE THE NEW JERSEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY,
NOVEMBER 6TH, 1845,

BY

REV. ROBT. DAVIDSON, D.D.

MEMOIR.*

Governor Lewis Morris belonged to the prominent family of that name, which for more than a century exerted a controlling sway over the political destinies both of New York and New Jersey. He was the son of Richard Morris; who had been an officer of considerable rank in Cromwell's army, but who, after the restoration, thought fit to secure his personal safety by embracing the profession of Quakerism, and repairing first to the West Indies, and afterwards to the province of New York, then under the government of the Dutch; where he settled on a fine farm of 3000 acres, near Harlem, called Morrisania after his own name, and enjoying manorial privileges. Lewis was born about the year 1670, and in six months had the misfortune to lose his mother and three years after his father. The English government, to whom the province had been surrendered three years before, appointed guardians to the infant orphan, until the arrival of his uncle Lewis, from Barbadoes, who thence forward took charge of him till he reached maturity.†

Lewis was a boy of strong passions and marked character, and his irregularities gave frequent offence to his uncle. Having been so long

* [At the time this memoir was read, Dr. Davidson presented to the Society Gov. Morris's Letter Book, containing copies, in his own handwriting, of his correspondence for five years, from May 10th, 1739, to February 23rd, 1744. The letters are on a variety of topics, and throw not a little light on his public character, and on his personal and family history. Subsequently, the Society received from Lieut. Charles S. Boggs. U. S. N., another Book of a later date, so that the Governor's correspondence, or rather his part in it, for nearly the whole time he discharged the duties of the office, is preserved.]

† Smith's Hist. New York, p. 125; Smith's Hist. New Jersey, p. 433; Gov. Morris's Letter Book.

freed from parental control, he launched with ardor into the wild extravagances of youth.

One of his practical jokes was played off on his preceptor, Hugh Coppothwaite, a zealous Quaker. The mischievous pupil, imposing on the simplicity of his tutor, hid himself on one occasion in a tree, and calling to him, ordered him to preach the gospel among the Mohawk Indians. The credulous enthusiast took it for a miraculous call from heaven, and was actually on the point of setting out on the mission, when the cheat was discovered. Whether it was this or some other prank that aroused the inexorable ire of his uncle does not appear; certain it is, that through fear of his resentment, he quitted his roof, and resolved to throw himself on his own resources. He first strolled to Virginia, and thence to Jamaica in the West Indies, where he attempted to earn his support by setting up for a scrivener. After some years spent in this vagabond life, and having sown his wild oats, he returned home; was reconciled to his uncle; and devoted himself with exemplary attention to business. His uncle, with a view to cure him of his erratic propensities, succeeded in bringing about his marriage with a daughter of Mr. Graham, a woman of good sense and gentle manners, who proved, for fifty years, an amiable and agreeable consort, and to whom he evinced a steady and sincere attachment.*

Soon after this event the uncle died, and in a week afterwards his widow, and Lewis came into possession of all his property as sole and only heir, not however without some trouble. The will was found to contain several material interlineations and erasures, all in favor of the interests of the widow, who had had the will in her possession, which could not be satisfactorily explained; and Lewis suspected a plot to deprive him of the inheritance, which was, as he thought, providentially defeated.†

Col. Morris now became as much distinguished for his activity and application, as he had before been for his irregularities. In consequence of his commanding legal attainments and consummate tact and intrigue, he rose rapidly, and filled successively several of the highest offices in the country. His career was not unmarked by the usual vicissitudes of triumphs and reverses which characterize political life.

The greater part of his life was spent in New Jersey. In 1683, under Deputy Governor Lawrie, there were considerable disturbances

* Smith's New York, pages 125, 126.

† See the Preamble to his own will.—Smith's History of New Jersey, p. 433.

in the province, especially about Middletown and Woodbridge, relating to town affairs, in one of which Morris was captured by the opposite party and imprisoned in a log house, but his friends pried up the logs sufficiently high to allow his escape.* He afterwards became one of the Council, and in 1692, a Judge of the Supreme Court. Upon the surrender of the proprietary Government to Queen Anne, such was his popularity that he was nominated to be Governor of the Colony, but the appointment was finally made in favor of Lord Cornbury, the Queen's cousin.†

In 1707, Lord Cornbury, having failed to control the elections as usual in his favor, the Assembly, of which Morris was a member, entered into an investigation of his arbitrary conduct, and sent a petition to the Queen, and a remonstrance to his Lordship. In this Assembly Morris distinguished himself as an active champion for privilege, and had a large share in all the proceedings. Cornbury was highly displeased, and artfully induced some of his creatures to transmit a counter memorial to the Queen, in which Lewis Morris, and Samuel Jennings, the Speaker, were especially singled out as the authors of all the confusion by their turbulent, factious, uneasy, and disloyal principles. They were stigmatized as men notoriously known to be uneasy under all government, never consistent with themselves, to whom all the factions and confusions in the government of New York and Pennsylvania were wholly owing, and who hesitated not to wrest the law to their own wicked purposes. And her Majesty was craved to discountenance the wicked designing men, and show some dislike of the Assembly's proceedings. Lord Cornbury himself, in his answer to the Assembly's remonstrance, characterized Jennings and Morris as men known neither to have good principles nor good morals, and capable of any thing but good.‡

The Assembly subsequently took notice of the address to her Majesty, and denounced it as a false and scandalous misrepresentation; and Major Sandford, a member, having been one of the signers, and refusing to acknowledge himself accountable to any one but the Queen, was expelled the house. They also prepared and sent an address to the Queen, in which besides accusing Cornbury of falsehood and mal-practice, they took occasion explicitly to vindicate the two calumniated members.

* Smith's New Jersey, p. 175. [But see East Jersey, under the Proprietors, p. 100—*note.*]

† Smith's New York, p. 126.

‡ Smith's New Jersey, p. 396.

Of all the Assembly in the New York Colony, Col. Morris was the most influential in public affairs. He was employed to draw up the complaint of the Assembly to the Queen, against Cornbury, and appointed the bearer of it to London, on which occasion he probably made the acquaintance of Sir Charles Wager, and other political friends.

Cornbury was a frivolous as well as a cruel nobleman, and was in the habit of dressing himself in woman's apparel and patrolling the fort in which he resided; so that he drew on himself not only the indignation but contempt of the people. He was abhorred and execrated by them, and the Queen at last was obliged to supersede him; on which he was immediatedly imprisoned by his creditors, and held incarcerated till the death of his father, when he became Earl of Clarendon, and returned to end his dishonorable days in England.

Morris was for several years Chief Justice of New York and New Jersey, as well as a member of the Assembly, and wherever he was, always active and foremost. He was appointed Second Councillor for New Jersey, named in Lord Cornbury's instructions; was suspended by him in 1704; restored by the Queen, and suspended a second time in the same year; he was a member of the Assembly in 1707; and in the following year reappointed a member of the Council, suspended again by Lieutenant Governor Ingoldsby the year after; and again appointed in 1710.* From that time he continued to hold the office till 1738, when he was elevated to a higher dignity. In the interim however, the government had devolved upon him for a year, from the death of Col. Montgomery to the arrival of Governor Cosby. Of Cosby's troublous adminstration which lasted four years, till 1736, he says that Mrs. Cosby was the sole director of his measures, and had the entire management of that weak madman, her husband.

The colonies of New York and New Jersey had hitherto been under the same government, and New Jersey often complained of being treated with unmerited neglect, as if a mere appendage or dependency of the more populous and powerful colony. In the summer of 1738, these greviences were finally remedied, a separation being granted, and each province being placed under its own executive. Mr. Morris, who had been one of the chief agents in bringing about this event, was repaid for his exertions by receiving the first commission as Governor of New Jersey in severalty.

He was now about the 68th year of his age, active and hale,

* Smith's New Jersey, p. 429.

although sensible of the growing infirmities incident to his time of life. In a letter written to his friend Sir Charles Wager, October 12th, 1739, when he was within a few days of entering his sixty-ninth year, he acknowledges some decay of his memory as well as the loss of his teeth. He adds, "we have a man in New York, one Scarlock, nigh fourscore, who for nigh 15 years past, has lived solely upon milk-punch made with rum, without eating or drinking anything else; and seems as hearty, well, and strong as a man of fifty. I have known another instance of the same kind; but neither of these men had much business with thinking, and very much unconcerned whether the Emperor got Constantinople, or the Turks Vienna; which might not a little contribute to their length of days."

Whatever this bustling old gentlemen may have thought of the virtues of milk-punch, he at least seems to have entertained a more favorable opinion of that beverage which has been styled "the milk of old men;" for we find him once ordering of Mr Johnstone, of Amboy, two pipes of old wine, in regard to which he afterwards says, when discussing the Spanish expedition, "Your account of the wine is not a little refreshing, and I am in hopes when this puzzling affair is over, we may take a chirruping glass together and discuss all the clouds and mists about it." But not only wine was a beverage in esteem, we find in one of his letters a eulogy on the medicinal virtues of "flip," which he took on the recommendation of Governor Clinton, and found beneficial in the removal of some of his complaints. And in several other places he alludes to some beer which his daughter sent him from England. At one time a hogshead which she had shipped never reached him. At another, he laments pathetically that a quantity of bottled beer sent injudiciously by way of New York, there landed, carted up the Broadway, then down again to the water side, then put on board a boat to Brunswick, and then carted again thirty miles to Trenton; nine dozen bottles had been broken.

The new Governor entered on his office with the most flattering auspices, and his accession was hailed with the liveliest pleasure. The Assembly in their answer to his address heaped flattery upon him, and indulged the most glowing anticipations, from his character for learning, ability, skill, and patriotism. But this promising appearance was soon overcast, and the Executive, like his neighboring brethren in those times, found his exalted seat not devoid of thorns. Active, interprizing, restless, fond of influence, tenacious of power, the testy old Governor soon involved himself in disputations with the

Assembly, and became at last almost as obnoxious and unpopular as he had been the reverse. Formerly he had been the champion of the claims of the people against their rulers, but now that the tables were turned, and he was himself in power, he became fully awake to the duty of maintaining the authority and prerogatives of his station undiminished. Mr. Gordon describes him as captious, self-willed, opinionated, and obstinate; freely interposing his veto; harrassing the Assembly by causeless adjournments and prorogations, or not proroguing them at all till he saw fit; on one occasion actually forbidding the Treasurer to give them their pay. Perhaps this picture is overcharged, although it is sustained by Smith.*

In the Governor's letters to the Board of Trade, to Sir Charles Wager and others, we have the other side of the question, and his own vindication, sometimes at considerable length. As to withholding the Assembly-men's wages, he assured his "good friend, Smith," (in a long and elaborate letter of nine foolscap pages,) that he was misrepresented. It was an act of the Council, in which he concurred at the time; but the very next day, doubting its legality, he summoned another meeting of the Council, (then consisting of eight members,) and laid before them his objections. They were not however convinced of its illegality, although by a majority of one he carried his point, and the order was countermanded. So that he takes credit to himself and his perseverence, that the Assembly men received their pay at last.

We find in these letters abundant evidence of that jealous strife which prevailed between the Governors and the Legislators of the colonies, and waxed warmer and warmer till the Revolution. From the very first page to the very last we meet the language of complaint on this score. The Governor speaks to his superiors in England in no measured terms of the Assemblies, and the opposition he encountered. He believed that there was a deep laid and settled scheme to increase the influence of the popular branch of the government by rendering the executive dependant for support on the popular will; in short, to carry out the favorite method of the English Commons, and force their Rulers into their measures by cutting off the supplies. In this contest they found their match, and the testy representation of Majesty, in Jersey, was neither to be coaxed, forbid, intimidated, or starved, into any surrender or abatement of the prerogative. The long and bitter strife which he waged in order to control, in con-

* Gordon's New Jersey, pages 89, 99; Smith's New Jersey, pages 429, 430.

flection with his Council, the disbursement of the funds, collected for the support of the government, is to be ascribed to this motive, and not to avarice, for he was in possession of a large estate. The salary voted to him was £1000 per annum for three years, with £60 in addition for his house-rent, and £500 as an acknowledgement for his efficient services in bringing about the separation. But he complained that this amount was limited to three years, and apprehended, with justice, as events proved, that after the expiration of three years, he should find himself entrapped and dependent. Nor was he much mistaken. In a letter dated January 22d, 1744, he says "I shall meet, if my health permits, a new Assembly this spring; but if they continue the resolutions of the past—not to support the Government unless their terms are complied with of making £40,000 current in bills of credit,—the government is like to continue without support, and I must be forced to remove to Trenton, and live as well as I can, unless the ministry interpose to reduce them to their duty."

He describes the people to the Board of Trade as "resolutely obstinate and not susceptible of reason. The representatives of New Jersie being like those of other collonies in our neighbourhood, some of them Illiterate, or next door to it; the greater part very ignorant and very obstinate, and the few of them that are otherwise very loth to oppose the common current; and though I have as large a share of their Good opinion as my neighbours, if not a greater, yet all Governours are suspected of designing upon their liberties; and if any of their members think it reasonable to make such a provision for the officers of the government as to put them above contempt, he is immediately stil'd a Governour's man, and as such, if possible, to be kept out of an assembly, and one less complying to be chosen; it being a maxim in the Politicks of most of the Northern Collonies that such men are only fit to be chosen representatives as will most strenuously oppose their governours; and little or no effectual notice having been taken of the conduct of American Assemblies in England, (his Majestie and his Ministers being engaged in matters of greater moment,) they have been so successful as to cramp all the officers of the government, and make their sallaries precarious and depending upon their votes; by which they have sometimes in New York increas'd or diminish'd them as their behaviour has been more or less agreeable to them."

If the Governor's spicy descriptions may be relied on, the assemblies of those days were as liable to the charge of indecorum as some unhappily that might be mentioned since. He speaks of them in one

place as divided into violent factions, not preserving the rules of common decency, descending to downright scolding, giving the lie, threating to spit in the face, and near getting together by the ears; and only united when a common stand was to be made against the common enemy, the government.

The House of Representatives at this time consisted of twenty-four delegates; twelve from the Eastern, and twelve from the Western divisions. They met alternately at Perth Amboy and Burlington; a very inconvenient arrangement as well as expensive, for two separate Secretary's offices were rendered necessary; but they could not agree on any other place of meeting. The Governor styled them both inconsiderable places and likely to remain so; although he speaks magniloquently of our "capital city of Amboy."

In speaking of the commerce of the province he writes to the Lords of Trade "The foreign trade of New Jersy is not considerable. I think they have three brigantines and about four or five sloops, that trade to Madeira and the West Indies. Most if not all their European commodities are supplied from New York and Pennsylvania, in exchange for wheat, flour, and timber; without which last it is said that Pennsylvania cannot build a ship, or even a tolerable house, nor ship off a hogshead, or a pipe stave; and New York also has a great supply of timber from this province, and without our wheat and flour neither of them can carry on the trade they do, so that what paper we have, for the most part, circulates among ourselves; and having no specie but those bills, what we have is usually not sufficient for our use, and £40,000 or a greater sum would not be too much for the use of the province, if made for proper ends and motives to induce the government to grant it, and put under proper regulations to keep up its credit; which by the care taken since my coming to the government is £12 per cent. better than that of New York, and rising, and that of New York vastly superior to that of New England, and £300 of which I am told purchase £100 of New York money.

"But whatever the real or pretended necessities of this colony are, no bills of that kind shall be passed without a clause suspending their being in force till his Majesty shall be pleased to approve of them."

When war was declared against Spain in 1739, to protect the logwood trade at Campeachy, and Admiral Vernon was dispatched against the Spanish West Indies, Governor Morris bestirred himself with his usual energy, and three companies, consisting of 300 men, were raised and sent off in transports. He could as easily have raised five companies, had a suitable number of blank commissions been

transmitted. The poor Governor had his trials here also. One-third of the Western division being composed of Quakers, he found it difficult to raise any troops in that quarter, or through their influence to obtain the passage of a law against mutiny and desertion. They were even averse to raise money to meet the expenses of the war, although Mr. Gordon says, they showed their usual alacrity and promptly passed the necessary bills. (Hist. p. 99.) But from Gov. Morris's statement, it appears that the Assembly at first wished to adjourn, in order to ascertain the state of feeling in New York and Pennsylvania, and it was only in consequence of his firm refusal, that they voted £2000 for the expenses of transportation; and that sum was not raised especially for the purpose, but was out of funds in the Treasury for the support of Government. Besides the Quakers and their conscientious scruples against war, and the Assembly who affronted him by appointing managers to superintend the embarkation, he had to deal with some refractory Captains, and was compelled to use menacing language towards them. He had great difficulties also to encounter, in cashing the bills of credit which were at his disposal for paying the troops.

He seems to have had no love for the Quakers, whom he censures heavily on all occasions, for their obstinacy and pretended conscientiousness, and whose influence was exerted to defeat all his endeavours to organize an effective military establishment. He himself was of the Church of England, as we learn from his letter to the Bishop of London, in 1741. This letter was written to recommend, for his Lordship's nomination to the only established Church in Philadelphia, then vacant, Mr. Richard Peters, a clergymen not at all tainted with the "deliriums" and "enthusiastic notions" of Whitefield, which had, it appears, occasioned no small distraction there and elsewere. In justice to the Governor, however, it must be stated that this is the only instance in which his ecclesiastical preferences are discoverable, and it is probable that his great animosity to the Quakers arose from his fiery and pugnacious spirit being absolutely unable to comprehend their pacific principles, which, as he more than once hinted to the superior powers, totally disqualified them "to be entrusted with Government, or to be members of the Legislature any where." With this exception, he does ample justice to their general characters as a laborious, honest, and industrious people.

The poor old Governor was not only worried by vexatious squabbles with the Assembly, and with militia captains, and captains of the Royal Navy who threatened to fire upon his barge because he hoisted

the Union Jack, which they conceived an invasion of the Admiralty laws,—to say nothing of other annoyances,—his last days were disturbed by the reported misconduct of one of his children in England. And while a father's heart refused to believe the charges made, his clear judgment could not be blind to indiscretions, which he felt himself called on plainly and sharply to rebuke.

At length, on the 21st of May, 1746, exhausted nature gave way, and his long and active life was brought to a close, at the quiet farm of Kingsbury, which he rented near Trenton, in the 77th year of his age.

Eight years was he placed at the helm of state, which notwithstanding his advanced age and increasing illness, he evinced no disposition to resign. Pride, ambition, and the inveterate habit of public life, probably rendered his sensibilities obtuse, and tempted him, like many other infatuated politicians, to pay the price of peace, without murmurring, for the shadow of power. In him the Crown found a faithful servant, and the royal prerogative a sturdy champion.

He desired to be buried at Morrisania, in a plain coffin of black walnut, cedar, or mahogany, without covering or lining, either of cloth, linen, woollen, or silk. He forbade rings or scarfs to be given at the funeral, or any person to be paid for preaching a funeral sermon. If any one, churchman or dissenter, in priest's orders or out of them, should be inclined to say any thing on that occasion, he might do so, if the executors interposed no objection. "I would not," he adds, "have any mourning worn for me, by any of my descendants; for I shall die in a good old age, and when the Divine Providence calls me home: I die when I should die, and no relative of mine ought to mourn because I do so; but may mourn to pay the shopkeeper for his goods, should they comply with (what I think) the common folly of such an expense . . . What the state of the dead is, I know not; but believe it to be such as is most suitable for them, and that their condition and state of existence after death will be such as will fully show the wisdom, justice, and goodness of their great Creator to them." *

Governor Morris had twelve children, four of whom were sons, and eight daughters. Of the sons, two, Lewis and Robert Hunter, were in public life. Robert Hunter Morris was one of the Council, and for twenty years Chief Justice of New Jersey. He was named after Governor Hunter, of whom his father had been a confidential friend, and who had himself been on terms of intimacy with Swift,

* Smith's New Jersey, pp. 430. 432.

Addison, and other wits of the time. Lewis Morris was made Judge of Vice-Admiralty, and had eight children, of whom the celebrated Gouverneur Morris was one. His portrait has been recently presented to the New York Historical Society, by a descendant,* and is now placed in their gallery.

The writer of this memoir has only to add in conclusion, that by the aid of the Governor's letter book he has been enabled to detect several discrepancies in the printed histories, which it is difficult to reconcile. Thus in regard to Governor Morris's age; it appears from his letter to Sir Charles Wager, that he must have been born about the year 1670, but Samuel Smith, in his history of New Jersey, represents him as a political partizan in 1683, when he would have been only thirteen years of age;† and William Smtih, in his history of New York, represents him as a Judge of the Supreme Court in 1692, when he would have been only twenty-two years old. There must be some error in these dates.

There is a similar discrepancy in regard to his parentage. Mr. Gordon states that Richard Morris, the ci-divant officer in Cromwell's army, was the Governor's father; while William Smith says he was his uncle. The will of the uncle, whose ward and heir he was, bore date, Feb. 12th, 1690, as the Governor himself informs us, so that this uncle could not have been Richard, if he died, as Mr. Gordon states, in 1673. It must then have been Lewis, who came from Barbadoes. The writer of this memoir has adopted the statement which makes Richard the father, and Lewis the guardian uncle.

In regard to public affairs also, the letter-book contains at length the Governor's vindication of himself, and the position he felt himself compelled to take in opposition to the Assembly; a careful examination of which might tend to exonerate his memory from some of that sweeping censure which the historians have cast upon it. He has been accused by them of being consumed by a love of power, which led him to humor or oppose the popular will, just as he saw would best secure his object; in short he has been held up to view as a mere politician, devoid of principle. Whimsical, restless, and impatient of control, he may to some extent have been; but that he was an able statesman and animated by patriotic views in advancing the interests of the province may also be admitted without detriment to truth. All parties unite in testifying to his superiority to avarice, and to his excellent character in his domestic relations.

* Mrs. James Parker, of Perth Amboy.

† See Note on page 23.

It is refreshing to turn from the bustle and turmoil of public life to his rural retreat at Kingsbury, and listen to his description of the pleasures of the country. Writing to a daughter in 1743, who had retired to a country residence in England, he says, "You have made a choice that I much approve of; the country in my opinion being much preferable to that noisy, stinking, and very expensive town London; and I hope your farming will not only prove a delightfull and healthy amusement, but of benefit to you, at least will not be a loss. This, much depends, not only upon having some skill in affaires of that nature yourselfe, but in having good and faithfull servants (wh. are rare to be met with so nigh London) and Employing few of them. I am in some sort in your condition, being in a place of Coll°. Thomas's, about halfe a mile from Trenton, for w^ch^ I give £60 per annum. It is a very healthy and a pleasant place. We have all had our healths very well since our being here; as for your mother's illness, that would have happened any where * * * *. Our house is good, and not one chimney in it smokes; and we live much more private here than at Morrisania. We have two cows which afford us milk, cream, and butter during the summer, and I intend to get two more and Try what I can do for the winter. I have not got into plowing and sowing, having but little ground, and that but ordinary, and much out of order, but shall try a little at it when I have got it into something better fence, which I am doing. Your mother amuses herself with a brood of turkeys, fowles and ducks, which she has about her, and now and then some one of her children comes to see her." And so he continues, in a similar strain, detailing the family history, and unbending from the cares of state. No one would ever suppose from this letter, that it was written by a heartless politician.

There is not a word about politics from beginning to end. Some one has said, "No one ever loved gardening whom it did not either *find* virtuous, or *make* so;" and with this observation we take our leave of the first Governor of the Province of New Jersey; heartily hoping that whatever other troubles the members of this Society may be subjected to, they may every one enjoy equal freedom with his Excellency, from those two acknowledged and intolerable annoyances, a scolding wife and a smoky chimney.

CENSUS OF NORTHAMPTON, BURLINGTON COUNTY,

1709.

Extracted from the Minutes of the Town Meeting, and presented by Mr. John Rodgers, of Burlington.

Name.		*Age.*
William,	Budd,	57
Ann,		60
Thomas		23
Susannah,		18
John		16
Ann,		15
James,		14
Negro Montague.		
William, jun'r,	Budd,	29
Elizabeth,		26
Mary,		4
Susannah,		2
William Alcote,		15
Elizabeth Powell,		9
George,	Deacan,	65
Martha,		45
George,		14
Mary,		12
Martha,		8
John,		7
Negroes, Primus,		25
Negroes, Soelis,		24
Negroes, Will,		1
John,	Antrim,	52
Frances,		50
John,		24
James,		23
Thomas,		19
Ann,		17
Isaac,	twins,	14
Elizabeth,		
Mary,		16

Name.		*Age.*
Thomas Stokes,		66
John,	Smallwood.	
Mary,		
John,	Powell,	33
Elizabeth,		33
John,		9
Sarah,		8
Rebecah,		6
Elizabeth,		4
Isaac,		2
Edward,	Gaskill,	46
Hannah,		33
Joseph,		14
Zerubabel,		11
Provided,		9
Samuel,		6
Hannah,		4
Broard,		3
Daniel Light,		23
John,	Jennings,	37
Martha,		35
Richard,	Brown,	26
Mary,		28
John Plumley,		6
Josiah,	Gaskill,	30
Rebecah,		23
Mary,		3
Jacob,		1

Name.		Age.
Richard,	Eayre,	—
Elizabeth,		43
Thomas,		11
Richard,		9
Marget,		13
Richard,	Brock,	14
Elizabeth,		12
James,	Burcham,	39
Elizabeth,		28
Ann,		2
Francis,	Collings,	74
Mary,		44
John,		17
Francis,		15
Mary,		11
Samuel,		9
Joseph,	Parker,	38
Hannah,		28
William,	Haines,	37
Sarah,		31
Jacob,		10
Marget,		8
Nathan,		6
Samuel,		4
Negroes,	John,	50
	Nathaniel,	2
Abraham,	Brown,	37
Leah,		41
Abraham,		15
Alice,		13
John,		11
Rachel,		7
Zebulon,		4
Indians,	Andrew,	30
	Jenney,	28
	Will,	2
John Mouter,		62

Name.		Age.
George,	Elkinton,	61
Mary,		48
Joseph,		18
Mary,		15
Elizabeth,		13
George,		11
Joshua,		9
Thomas,		5
John,	Woolman,	54
Elizabeth,		44
Samuel,		19
Mary,		17
Ann,		15
Hannah,		6
Hesther,		2
Isaac Satherthwait,		17
John,	Wills,	48
Hope,		44
Daniel,		19
Jane,		17
Mary,		
James,		14
Elizabeth,		11
Ann,		11
Sarah,		8
John,		6
Rebekah,		3
Negroes,	Jenney,	33
	Sambo,	11
Daniel,	—	50
Mary,		40
Elizabeth,		20
Daniel,		17
James,		15
Joseph,		11
Ann,		9
Margret,		7
Hannah,		5
Levi,	Shinn,	16
Martha,		14
Mary,		12

Name.		Age.
Joshua,	Humphries,	44
Esther,		47
William Baker,		18
Benjamin Wheat,		16
Joseph Rockhill,		15
Hannah Pierce,		19
Theophila Cripps,		7
Henry,	Burr,	45
Elizabeth,		39
John,		18
Elizabeth,		13
Joseph,		15
Mary,		18
Sarah,		8
Rebekah,		6
Martha,		4
Maria, a negro,		17
James,	Smith,	38
Sarah,		24
George,		2
Jane,		4
William,	Stevenson,	33
Ann,		24
Jennings,		8
Elizabeth,		5
Indians,	Francisco,	35
	Hylla,	30
	Sisco,	2
Thomas,	Haines,	33
Elizabeth,		46
Daniel,		15
Ann,		12
Elizabeth,		10
Thomas,		8
Deborah,		5
Margret,		3

Name.		Age.
Thomas,	Garwood,	40
Marget,		25
William,		14
Sarah,		7
Thomas,		2
Elizabeth,		3
Josiah,	Southwick,	52
Elizabeth,		36
Josiah,		11
James,		9
Ruth,		14
Maham,		1
William,	Parker,	45
Damoras,		22
William,		3
Elizabeth,		2
Thomas,	Bryan,	21
Susannah,		20
John,	Hylliar,	50
Martha,		41
John,		19
Rebecah,		16
Hestha,		14
Joseph,		11
Elizabeth,		8
Jane,		6
Edward,		3
Joshua,	Richardson,	35
Ann,		40
Joseph,		15
Edward,		12
Mary,		8
Joseph Devonish,		29
Jacob,	Lamb,	38
Ann,		37
Mary,		8
Ann,		5
Jacob,		2
John Hazey,		17

Name.		*Age.*
Lydia,	Hornor,	50
Rachell,		19
Isaac,		14
Jacob,		
Bartholomew,		9
John,	French,	33
Ann,		32
John,		7
Thomas,		6
Charles,		5
Rachell,		4
Anne,		2
Thomas,	Woolston,	44
Ann,		30
Samuel,		15
Margett,		13
Sarah,		10
Elizabeth,		6
Thomas,		4
William,		3
Hannah,		1
Sarah,	Bennett,	38
Ann,		14
Sarah,		11
John,		7
Margret,		5
Mary,		3
Elizabeth,		1
Joseph,	Endicot-,	38
Hannah,		25
John,		2
Nathaniel,	Crips,	42
Grace,		35
John,		5

Name.		*Age.*
Samuel,	Morris,	17
Mary,		10
Restores,	Lippincott,	55
Hannah,		55
Elizabeth,		18
James,		16
Jacob,		21
Rachel,		14
Freedom,		15
Daniel Mister,		20
Thomas,	Atkinson,	46
Sarah,		40
Jane,		14
Martha,		13
Frances,		11
John,		10
Thomas,		8
Mary,		6
Christian,		3
William Shattoch,		84
Sarah Parker,		74
John,	Bishop,	47
John,		23
Samuel,		22
Michaell,		12
Joshua,		8
Joseph,		7
Eanos,		19
Mary,		17
Ruth,		16
Betty,		14
Susannah,		13
Margrett,		9
Sarah,		5

Total Number, 281.

LIST OF

JUDGES, CLERKS, SHERIFFS, SURROGATES, & ATTORNIES

OF SALEM COUNTY,

Prepared by Col. Robt. G. Johnson, *First Vice-President of the Society.*

The Records of the proceedings of the town of Salem, from the time the Swedes occupied the place, until John Fenwicke came and took possession as Chief Proprietor, are all lost: and the records during his ownership, until ten years after his death, are all that are left to mark the doings of the inhabitants, except an old mutilated book in which was kept, although very inaccurately, a part of the subsequent proceedings of the people of the town.

‡ Indicates those officers who lived and died in the county.
† Indicates those who after living in the county removed therefrom.
* Indicates those who now (January, 1849,) reside in the county.

‡ Samuel Hedge, sen'r, (son-in-law of John Fenwicke,) was Clerk of the County and Recorder of Deeds until	1692
‡ Benjamin Acton, Clerk and Recorder,	1693
‡ John Jeffery, Bailiff,	1693–4–5
‡ Rodger Milton, Bailiff,	1697
‡ Samuel Hedge, jun'r, Recorder,	1698
‡ John Dickson, Bailiff,	1698–9
‡ John Scoles, Clerk and Recorder,	1699, 1700–1–2
‡ Rodger Milton, Bailiff,	1701–2
‡ Samuel Hedge, Clerk and Recorder,	1702
‡ James Ridley, Clerk and Recorder,	1701–2–3

The Court Records of the County of Salem, from the settlement of the Swedes, and until the year 1806, are all missing, as before stated. The first regular Court Record begins, when the *Court was opened*, September 17th, 1706.

DATE.	JUDGES.	ATTORNIES.	SHERIFFS.	CLERKS.
1706	Thos. Killingworth. Obediah Holme.	——	——	Nathaniel Brady. Isaac Sharp, *Deputy.*
1707	As above.	Samuel Alexander.	William Griffin.	As above.
1708	As above.	David Straughn; William Britton, *Commissioned by Col. Rich. Ingoldsby, Att'y Gen'l for E. and W. Jersey;* Alexander Griffiths.		
1709	Wm. Hall; Isaac Sharp; W. Dare; Hugh Middleton.	Thomas Clark; Thomas Macknamora.	‡ George Trenchard.	As above.
1710	Jeremiah Basse; Saml. Lewis; Alex. Grant.	‡ Gregory Empson.	As above.	As above.
1711	Grant; Hugh Middleton; Rich'd Johnson.	William Griffith; ‡ William Empson.	David Rumsey.	The number of actions as recorded by Brady from 1706 to 1712, was 416.

1712	As above.	Gregory Empson; Jeremiah Basse.	As above.	John Rolph.
1713–14	As above.	Basse; Empson; Griffith.	As above.	As above.
1715	Johnson; Grant; Middleton; Rumsey.	Thos. Gordon, Att'y Gen'l; Henry Vernon; Mr. — Maw; Gregory Empson; Jeremiah Basse.	June—Wm. Griffith. Sept.—John Rolph.	Thomas Hill.
1716	As above.	As above.	James Skerron.	Thomas Hill, *Clerk and Surrogate.*
1717	As above.	Basse; Maw; Alex. Griffith; Samuel Alexander *to prosecute the prisoners charged with the murder of James Skerron the sheriff.*	Robert Johnson.	Thomas Hill.
1718	As above.	As above, with John Kinsey.	As above.	As above-
1719	As above.	As above, Basse, Att'y Gen'l.	As above.	As above.
1720–21	Grant; Mason; Hews; Maskell; Rolph.	Peter Evans.	William Griffin.	‡ Francis Gandonett.
1722	As above.	Basse; Evans.	As above.	As above.
1723	John Rolph; Joseph Gregory.	Edward R. Price; David Mackbride; James Gould; Peter Evans.	George Trenchard.	As above.

DATE.	JUDGES.	ATTORNIES.	SHERIFFS.	CLERKS.
	From this time 1723 to August 1727, no record is made in the book.			
1727	Gregory; Rolph; Jonath'n Fithian; Samuel Smith; Wm. Hancock.	Price; Evans; Wm. Dare; Gould; Macbride.	Trenchard.	Gandonett.
1728	Rolph; Fithian.	Edward Pearce; Price; Mackbride; †Francis Gandonett, *appointed by his Ex. John Montgomery to prosecute for the Crown.*	Trenchard.	Rob't Johnson, Cl'k.
1729	As Above.	Gandonett; Price; Pearce; Gould.	Joseph Gregory.	Sam'l Hedge; John Jones, *Dep'y Cl'k* ‡Dan'l Mestayer, *D. Clerk.*
1730	Rolph; Smith; John Pledger.	Att'ys as Above.	——	F. Gandonett, *appointed to act as Prothonotary and Clerk in the room of S. Hedge, deceased.*
1731	Rolph; Fithian; Gillman.	Price; Pearce; Gould; ‡John Jones.	——	Dan'l Mestayer, *Deputy.*

1732	Jonathan Fithian; Josiah Fithian.	As Above.	——	F. Gandonett *appointed until the Governor's pleasure be known.* Mestayer, *Deputy.*
1733	Fithian; Benjamin Acton; Pledger; Richard Smith.	Jones; Gandonett; Pearce; Gould; Price.	Trenchard.	——
1734	Acton; Rich'd Smith.	Jones; John Price; Gould; Gandonett; Pearce.	Trenchard.	Wm. Cosby; D. Mestayer, *Deputy.*
1735	Benj'n Acton.	Gould; Jones; Price; Pearce; Joseph Worrell, *Att'y Gen'l;* ‡Daniel Mestayer.	John Hunt.	Wm. Cosby, *Cl'k.*
1736	Acton.	Jones; Pearce; Price; Mestayer; Gould; Evans; John Cox.	Hunt.	Wm. Pennock, *Cl'k;* Joh. Poole, *Deputy;* ‡Philip Chetwood, *Deputy.*
1737	Acton; Pledger; Josiah Fithian; Richard Smith.	Gould; Price; Cox; Jones; Mestayer; Worrell.	Hunt.	Poole, *Deputy;* Wm. Frazer, *Deputy.*
1738	As above.	Jones; John Cox; Mestayer; Gould.	Hunt.	Frazer, *D. Clerk.*

DATE.	JUDGES.	ATTORNIES.	SHERIFFS.	CLERKS.
1739	As above.	Jones, *Dep'y Att'y Gen'l*; Cox; Mestayer; Gould.	Hunt.	Chas. O'Neill, commissioned by Gov. Burnet; Wm. Frazer, *Deputy*.
1740	Josiah Fithian; Pledger; Clement Hall.	Cox; Jones; Mestayer; ‡Robert Hartshorn.	Hunt.	O'Neill.
1741	Hall; Pledger; Wm. Hancock. *Justices* ‡Philip Chetwood; Leonard Gibbon.	Mestayer; Jones; Cox; Price.	Nicholas Gibbon.	O'Neill.
1742	Hancock; Pledger; Isaac Sharp; Chetwood, *Justice.*	Jones; Mestayer; Price; Hartshorn.	Gibbon.	O'Neill.
1743	Hancock; Pledger; Shepherd; Chetwood, *Justice.*	As above.	Gibbon.	O'Neill.
1744	Hancock; Sharp; Davis;	As above.	Gibbon.	O'Neill.
	Philip Chetwood, commissioned to take Bail in ail causes in the Supreme Court.			

1745	Sharp; Shepherd; Vanhist; Chetwood, (*died.*)	Joseph Ross or Rose; Hartshorn; Jones; Mestayer.	Gibbon.	O'Neill.
1746	Hancock; Sharp; Vanhist.	Ross; Mestayer; Jones; Hartshorn.	Gibbon.	O'Neill.
1747	Hancock; Sharp; Shepherd.	Ross; Mestayer; Hartshorn; Lewis Ashfield; Francis Bowes.	Gibbon.	O'Neill.
1748	Sharp; Hancock; Vanhirst; Wm. Frazer.	Ross; Mestayer; Hartshorn.	Wm. Barker.	Nicholas Gibbon.
1749	Hancock; Frazer; Vanhist.	Hartshorn; Mestayer; Ross.	Barker.	Gibbon.
1750	Sharp; Hancock; Wetherby.	Hartshorn; Mestayer; John Lawrence.	Barker.	Gibbon.
1751	Sharp; Vanhist.	Hartshorn; Mestayer	Barker.	Gibbon.
1752	Sharp; Hancock.	Mestayer, *Att'y for Salem;* Hartshorn (died;) E. R. Price; Lawrence; Joseph Scattergood; Robert (?) Morris; Pidgeon.	John Nicholson.	Gibbon.

DATE.	JUDGES.	ATTORNIES.	SHERIFFS.	CLERKS.
1753	Hancock; Sharp; Wetherby.	Mestayer; Scattergood; Lawrence, *King's Att'y*; ‡James Kinsey; Joseph Worrell, *Att'y Gen'l*; ‡Geo. Trenchard; Pidgeon; Morris.	Nicholson.	Gibbon.
1754	Sharp; Vanhist; Hancock.	Mestayer; Scattergood; Lawrence; Kinsey; Trenchard.	Nicholson.	Gibbon.
1755	Sharp; Vanhist; Frazer; Wm. Hall.	Trenchard; Lawrence; Mestayer; Kinsey.	Robt. Johnson.	Gibbon.
1756	Hancock; Sharp; Vanhist.	Trenchard; Lawrence; Mestayer, *Att'y Gen.* (*died*); Kinsey, on the recommendation of Courtland Skinner, Esq., app'd to prosecute the Pleas, in the absence of the Att'y Gen'l, during good behavior.	Johnson.	Gibbon.
1757	Hancock; Sharp; Frazer; Wetherby.	Kinsey; Lawrence; Trenchard.	Johnson.	Gibbon.
1758	Sharp; Vanhist.	Trenchard; Lawrence; Read; Kinsey.	Johnson.	Gibbon.
1759	Hancock; Sharp.	Kinsey; Lawrence; Trenchard; Augustine Moore.	Johnson.	Gibbon.

1760	Hancock; Sharp.	Kinsey; Lawrence; Moore; Read; Trenchard.	Johnson.	Gibbon.
1761	Hancock; Sharp.	Kinsey; Moore; Lawrence; Trenchard, *appointed to prosecute the pleas.*	Joseph Burroughs.	Gibbon.
1762	Hancock; Wetherby.	Trenchard; Moore; Lawrence; Kinsey; Samuel Allinson, *licensed as Att'y, by Thos. Boone, late Gov.*	Burroughs.	Gibbon.
1763	Wetherby; Robert Johnson; John Holme; Hancock; Preston; Carpenter; Grant; Gibbon.	Trenchard; Lawrence; Allinson; Bard; Smith; Kinsey.	Burroughs.	Gibbon.
1764	Wetherby; Johnson; A. Sinnickson; Holme; Gibbon; Elisha Bassett.	Trenchard; Allinson; Lawrence; Bard; Smith; Kinsey.	Burroughs.	Gibbon.
1765	As Above.	Kinsey; Trenchard; Lawrence; Allinson.	E. Test, (to 1767).	John Budd.

Blank until 1769.

DATE.	JUDGES.	ATTORNIES.	SHERIFFS.	CLERKS.
1769	Basset; A. Sinnickson; Holme; Johnson; R. Howard; Sam'l Linch.	Trenchard, *Atty. Gen.;* Allinson; Lawrence; Worth; Kinsey.	Burroughs.	Geo. Trenchard.
1770	Carpenter; Sinnickson; J. Holme.	Trenchard; Allinson; Worth; Lawrence; Kinsey; Joseph Read.	Burroughs.	Trenchard.
1771	Sinnickson; Carpenter: Grant; Gibbon.	Allinson; Trenchard; Lawrence; Read.	Trenchard.	Trenchard.
1772	Bassett; Sinnickson.	Allinson; Read; Lawrence; James Bowman; Trenchard; Kinsey; ‡John Carey.	Trenchard.	Bateman Lloyd; Trenchard.
1773	Bassett; Holme; Sinnickson; Gibbon.	Lawrence; Kinsey; Carey; Read; Trenchard; Bowman; Allinson; Shaw.	Bateman Lloyd.	Trenchard.
1774	Bassett; Sinnickson; Robt. Johnson; Mayhew; Howard.	Trenchard; Carey; Lawrence; Bowman; Ross.	——	Trenchard.
1775	Bassett; Sinnickson; Mayhew; Johnson.	Trenchard; Ross; Carey.	——	——

1776	Sinnickson; Holme, G. Gibbon; Johnson.	Joseph Bloomfield, *Atty. Gen.*; Shaw; Lawrence; Ross; Carey; Campbell; †Samuel Leake.	—	—
1777	Holme; Sinnickson; Mayhew.	Saml. Leake; John Carey.	—	Bateman Lloyd.
1778	Holme; Sinnickson; Johnson; Mayhew; Mecum.	Carey; Davenport; S. Leake, *State Atty.*	—	Curtis Trenchard.
1779	Sinnickson; Johnson; Mecum.	Carey; Leake; Bloomfield; Davenport.	—	—
1780	Sinnickson; Mecum; Johnson.	Richard Howell; Franklin Davenport; Leake; Bloomfield; Carey.	—	John Smith.
1781	John Holme; Robert Johnson.	Bloomfield; Davenport; Carey; Leake; Howell.	—	—
1782	Holme; Sinnickson; Johnson; Mecum.	Bloomfield; Davenport; Leake; Howell.	—	—
1783	Holmes; Johnson; Mecum; Sinnickson.	Davenport; Bloomfield; John Lawrence; Howell, *Atty. Gen.*; Leake; Joseph Read.	Whitten Cripps.	John Rowen.
1784	Sinnickson; Johnson; Mecum.	Howell; Leake; Davenport; ‡Kinsey; Lawrence.	Cripps.	—

DATE.	JUDGES.	ATTORNIES.	SHERIFFS.	CLERKS.
1785	Holme; Sinnickson; Mecum; Johnson; Mayhew.	Leake; Lawrence; Kinsey; Davenport; Howell; ‡Richard Burchan.	Cripps.	Rowen.
1786	Mecum; Sinnickson; Johnson.	Leake; Lawrence; Kinsey; Davenport; Burchan; Howell.	Benjamin Cripps.	——
1787	Holme; Mecum; Mayhew; Isaac Harris.	Burchan; Howell; Leake; Davenport; Lawrence; Aaron D. Woodruff: †John Vanleinvenigh.	B. Cripps.	——
1788	Holme; Sinnickson; Mayhew; Mecum; Harris.	Lawrence; Burchan; Davenport; Vanleinvenigh; Howell; Leake.	B. Cripps.	——
1789	Holme; Mecum; Sinnickson; Harris; Mayhew.	Burchan; Leake; Vanleinvenigh; Davenport; Lawrence; Giles; Howell.	Whitten Cripps.	Anthony Keasbey, (to 1795.)
1790	—	Vanleinvenigh; Davenport; Burchan; Lawrence; Leake.	W. Cripps.	——
1791	J. Holme; Wetherby; B. Holme; Thos. Sinnickson.	Burchan; Leake; Davenport; John Lawrence, Jun.; Giles; Maskell; Ewing; Lawrence, Senr.; Rob. Pearson; †Lucius Horatio Stockton; Wm. K. Rugg.	W. Cripps.	——

1792	J. Holme; Wetherby; B. Holme; Sinnickson.	Davenport; Leake; Bullus; Pearson; Lawrence, Jun.; †Colvin; Giles; Burchan; Lawrence, Sen.; Stockton; Ewing; Hugg; John Moore White; Wm. Griffith; Joseph Read; Howell; ‡James Kinsey, Jun.; Amos Pearce.	Edwd. Hall.	—	
1793	J. Holme; Harris Mayhew; Wetherby; F. Sinnickson.	Colvin; Stockton; Leake; Burchan; Giles; Hugg; Ewing; White; Davenport; Lawrence, Jun.; Pearson; Pearce; Lawrence, Sen.; Jos. Read.	Edwd. Hall.	—	
1794	Holme; Wetherby; Sinnickson; Harris.	†Saml. Leake; ‡Aaron Leake; Read; Colvin; Stockton; Davenport; White; Lawrence, Jun.; Pearce; Burchan; Giles, Pearson.	Edwd. Hall.	—	
1795	Holme; Mayhew; Wetherby; Bateman Lloyd.	S. Leake; A. Leake; Burchan; Colvin; Giles; Stockton; Davenport; Pearce; John Kinsey; Lawrence, Jun.; Pearson; Lawrence, Sen.; Read; Woodruff, *Atty. Gen.*; White; James Kinsey, Jun.	Clement Acton, (to 1798.)	—	

DATE.	JUDGES.	ATTORNIES.	SHERIFFS.	CLERKS.
1796	Holme ; Wetherby ; John Smith.	S. Leake ; A. Leake ; Burchan ; Pearce ; Lawrence, Jun. ; Davenport ; Stockton ; Giles ; Kinsey, Jun. ; White ; Colvin ; ‡Abijah Whiting.	—	James Login.
1797	Smith ; Benj. Smith ; James Wright ; B. Lloyd ; Eleazer Mayhew.	Amos Pearce ; Whiting ; Davenport ; A. Leake ; Stockton ; Lawrence, Jun. ; Woodruff ; S. Leake ; Burchan ; Kinsey ; White ; Griffith, Giles ; Griffith ; Pearson.	—	James Login.
1798	J. Smith ; B. Smith ; Eleazer Mayhew ; James Wright.	A. Leake ; White ; Pearce ; Burchan ; Kinsey ; Davenport ; Pearson ; Lawrence, Jun. ; S. Leake, Stockton ; Whiting ; Woodruff.	John Tuft.	Acton.
1799	Smith Lloyd ; Jacob Hufty ; Jonathan Waddington ; Wm. Biddle ; Mayhew.	Davenport ; Whiting ; Woodruff ; Burchan ; Kinsey ; Lawrence ; Giles ; Stockton ; White ; Pearson.	John Tuft, (to 1800.)	Clement Acton, (to 1803.)

I here desist from pursuing my researches, in consequence of the irregularities of the Records, excepting so far as refers to the following Officers:

SURROGATES.

Samuel Dick,	1785 to 1804	Morris Hancock,	to 1838
Artis Seagreaves	to 1808	Joseph Brown,	to 1843
Jacob Hufty,	to 1809	Isaac Hacket,	
Daniel Garrison,	to 1823	(the present incumbent.)	

SHERIFFS.

Jacob Hufty	to 1804	John Hacket	died 1828
Samuel L. James	to 1807	Isaac Johnson	to 1831
Thomas Bines	to 1810	James Logue	to 1834
Henry Freas	to 1813	David S. English	to 1837
Richard Craven	to 1816	Thomas I. Carter	to 1840
Samuel Miller	to 1819	Isaac Johnson, 2d,	to 1843
Jonathan Richie	to 1822	Robert Newell	to 1846
Joseph Kille	to 1825	Isaac Conklin,	
Edward Smith	to 1828	(the present incumbent.)	

CLERKS.

Edward Burroughs	to 1806	Thomas Smith	to 1844
Merriman Smith	to 1829	and now	
Joseph Kille	to 1839	Thomas Dickenson	to 1849

ATTORNIES,

From 1777 to 1849—have practiced in our Court.

1798	†Isaac Watts Crane.	1815	Thomas Chapman.
1800	*Josiah Harrison.	1817	Richard S. Coxe.
1804	Wm. Rattoone.		Wm. B. Griffith.
1804	Abraham Brown.	1825	†Aaron O. Dayton.
1800	Andrew S. Hunter.	1829	†Oliver K. Freeman.
1802	Charles Ewing.	1821	†John E. Jeffers.
1804	Garret D. Wall	1822	*Alfonso E. Eaken.
1804	Charles Kinsey.	1823	†John Smalley.
1805	Daniel Elmer.	1823	*Francis L. Maccullock.
1806	Robert L. Armstrong.		†Richard S. Field.
1808	John L. Nugent.	1825	*Richard P. Thompson.
	Aaron D. Woodruff.		*James M. Harmah.
1811	Samuel L. Southard.		†Benjamin H. Latrobe.
1813	†Charles Burden.		†Henry Ellett.
1813	†Charles Seeley.		*Thomas S. Smith.
1814	†M. Bloomfield Wall.		*Samuel A Allen.
1814	†Wm. N. Jeffers.		*Wm. S. Clawson.
1825	Richard Stockton, Sen.		*Andrew Sinnickson.
1815	Lucius Q. C. Elmer.		*Anthony Q. Keasbey.
1815	Elias P. Seeley.		

I have now finished examining every leaf of the Records of our Courts from 1706 to this time; it has been a great labor.—From about the year 1765 to 1820 and 30, the Records were kept in the most disorderly manner that can be conceived. I examined as much as an armful of what are called the Court Records; the entries were made in just such books as are used by boys at school—for

cyphering and copy books—many of them even without their ordinary covers.

This brings to my recollection a remark once made to me by Senator Southard, after he had been in the Clerk's office on business, "That he had never seen such confusion in all his life—and that in consequence of such neglect and derangement, there were in that office the means for litigation for many years to come, if such were sought after."

The number of Judges, counting from 1707 to 1800, I make 53; the number of Sheriffs, including four Bailiffs, 44; Surrogates and Recorders from the 1692 to the present time, I make 17; but it is from recollection that I have added the Gibbons's, father and son, having often heard my parents say that they were Snrrogates. Nicholas Gibbon was my grandfather, Grant Gibbon my mother's brother. I have also heard that the two Trenchards were Surrogates—they were brothers. Sinneckson preceded Doctor Sam'l Dick—they were brothers-in-law. The Johnson, Gibbon, Trenchard, and Sinneckson families were matrimonially connected.

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